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458

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

D. C. L.
Old Tom Gil.

The most reliable Gin on this market.

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H. Price & Co.,
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458

No. 12,908

號一十月八年四零百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.

日一初月七年辰甲

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

WHISKY.

V. O. B.

BLENDED

Charles Mackinlay & Co.,
LITH.

\$12.00 per Case.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
3, DUNDAS STREET,
Hongkong, July 20, 1904. 2547

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WANTED.

WARD AND RESIDENCE, or ROOMS,
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, suitable
for Two Gentlemen.
Apply to "W.D."
Care of "China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, August 10, 1904. 1460

WANTED

SECOND HAND FURNITURE
FURNITURE TABLE
Care of "China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, August 5, 1904. 1459

WANTED

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT
Office.
Care of "China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, August 5, 1904. 1459

Intimations.

NOTICE

A H. WONG, who was formerly in the
Employ of our Company as "HAR-
BOUR MAN" has now been DISMISSED.
He has now nothing to do with our
Company.
Customers, who favour us with any
Orders, are requested to send to our Office
at No. 25, PRINCE STREET, WANCHAI.
TUNG TAI SENG KEE & CO.,
Engineers and Shipbuilders,
Wanchai.
Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1378

JUST ESTABLISHED

WING SUN & CO.,
No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Premises formerly occupied by Messrs
C. J. GARDY & Co.)

High-class Tailors & Outfitters,
Shirt and Breeches Makers.

Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.
Prices Very Moderate.
NOW SHOWING: New Lot of STRAW
HATS, FELT HATS, PANAMA, UMBRELLAS,
WALKING STICKS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c.,
&c., &c.
Inspection Invited.
Telephone No. 467.
Hongkong, August 4, 1904. 1429

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania,
U.S.A.
Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1380

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ASTOR HOUSE.
(Old Government House)
152, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Terms: \$3 per Day—\$60 per Month.
Comfort of Visitors Guaranteed.
Apply on the Premises.
Hongkong, August 9, 1904. 1460

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PUMPS, PACKINGS, GENERAL STORES AND
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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 2,385 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
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s.s. FATHIAN, 2,290 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain B. Branch.
s.s. KINSHAN, 2,880 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 5.30 p.m.
and 9 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.
(Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,988 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at about 2 p.m. During the Summer
Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. For further
particulars, see special time table.
Departures on Sundays at Noon.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 a.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 218 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at
about 7.30 a.m., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday
at about 7.30 a.m.

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GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE LING-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SALNAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Willor.
s.s. NANNING, 569 tons, Captain C. Butchart.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days
at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior
Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, or the Hongkong Hotel
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

DR. NEWELL WILSON.

DR. WILLIAM DANIEL,
DENTISTS.

LATEST AMERICAN METHODS.

REASONABLE FEES.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Office hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m.

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(First Floor, WATKINS BUILDING).

Hongkong February 18, 1904. 2208

DR. HARRY FONG,

AMERICAN TRAINED DENTIST.

ELECTRICAL and Latest Improved
Appliances.

41, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Entrance on Lee Yuen Street.

Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1379

S. I. EN TING,

Surgeon Dentist,
No. 14, D'ARCY STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, April 24, 1904. 828

榮 CHEE WING & CO., 設

28 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)

HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN

All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL

IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL GRIDERS and TEES,

CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.,

Suitable for

SHIPS, ENGINEERS and HOUSE BUILDERS.

Hongkong, May 28, 1900. 1227

PURE LINSEED OIL

Awarded Bronze Medal at the Paris

Exhibition, 1900.

Gold Medal at the Indian Industrial

Exhibition 1898, 1900 & 1901.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOUREPORE CO., LD.,

ALCOU, TA,

Contractors to the Military and

Public Works Departments,

State Railways, and all

large Consumers

throughout India, the East,

and the Colonies.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Sole Agents,
Hongkong.

Cable Address "LOXLEY," Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 22, 1903. 1619

KING EDWARD

HOTEL

A HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE

HOTEL

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.

Private Bar and Billiard Room.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong June 10, 1902. 1287

Business Notices.

CELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED,

(SOLE AGENTS FOR CELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

Cell's Asbestos 'Dagger,' 'Demon,' and other well known packings for Piston
Rods, etc., suitable for highest pressures. Pump Packings, Jointing Material, As-
bestos Cloth, Tape, and Boiler Door Joints, metallic or non-metallic. Rubber and
Vegetable Fibre Valves for Air and Circulating Pumps. Gauge Glasses, Packing
rings of Asbestos, Rubber and Woodite.
Cell's Asbestos Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers, Steam Pipes, etc.
(only best quality kept). Boilers covered with Cell's Composition repay expense of
covering in a few months by saving of fuel. Estimates given for Covering Boilers, etc.
Cell's Asbestos Expansion Tape, Millboard, Insertions, and Ropes.
Cell's Asbestos Special Engine Oil—unsurpassed for Marine Engines. A large
Stock of Engine and Cylinder Oils always in hand.
Cell's Asbestos—A Solid Lubricant, clear and efficient—1 lb. is equal to from 2
to 4 gallons of oil.
Cell's Boiler Preservative speedily removes existing scale and prevents corrosion—
does not injure the plates.
Asbestos Packed Cocks, Stop Valves, and Gauge Columns. Steam Gauges and
other engineers' requisites always in stock. Lists and Prices on application.
BRADLEY & CO., Managers,
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Office, 6 Des Vaux Road,
opposite King Edward Hotel entrance.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

IVORINE and CREAM LACE CURTAINS,

4, 4½ & 5 Yards Long, from \$5.00 Per Pair.

NEW DESIGNS IN LACE-EDGED MUSLINS,

ART and FIGURED MUSLINS.

FRENCH and ENGLISH CRETONNES,

NEWEST DESIGNS and COLOURINGS.

THIN SUMMER BLANKETS from \$3.50 each.

WHITE and COLOURED BED QUILTS

from \$4.75 each.

NEW STOCKS OF THE ABOVE JUST RECEIVED. INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MARINE MOTORS and MOTOR

LAUNCHES.

THE Undersigned is Agent in China for LISTER & SONS of London and other

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS, and will be pleased to supply Catalogues and

Price Lists on application.

A SAMPLE BOAT now open to inspection in Hongkong Harbour.

G. C. MOXON,

5, VICTORIA BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

1454

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60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. My 32 years'

experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My

Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. H. The Duke

of York, and H. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage;

besides many other of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as

attested by 3700 Recommendations which I have received from all Sources.

Hongkong, August 2, 1904. 1419

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, most centrally situated; Well Furnished and Airy

Bedrooms. Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.

For Particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, August 1, 1904. 1413

CARLTON HOUSE.

10, ICE HOUSE LANE.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

COOL ROOMS. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED.

COMFORTS OF RESIDENTS and CUISINE A SPECIALITY.

For Terms, apply to

B. F. HOWARD, Lessee and Manager.

Hongkong, July 2, 1904. 1226

ZETLAND HOUSE.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION.

(Opposite Connaught House).

No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MODERATE CHARGES.

Mrs. WATLING, Proprietress.

Hongkong, July 27, 1904. 1374

MACAO AND CANTON

HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to

MACAO, thence to CANTON and

back to HONGKONG, will be found in-
teresting and enjoyable.

Wm. FARMER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, March 10, 1904. 483

THERMAGATE OF HONGKONG.

METROPOLE HOTEL.

THREE Miles out on the Sha-hi-wan

Road—half an hour by Ricksha.

The Only House on the Road.

The popular resort of the Colony, occupy-
ing a Charming Seaside Situation and
commanding the most extensive view of the
Harbour and Kowloon Peninsula.

Electric Tramways now pass the Door.

There is also Accommodation for a few
Boarders.

GOOD SEA BATHING.

REMARKABLE SERVICE OF THE FIRST

QUALITY ONLY.

PRIVATE TIPPING and DINNERS

Prepared in First-class Style on the shortest

notice.

Dinner Parties and Parties Catered for.

JAS. CHRISTIE,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, July 28, 1904. 1286

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Portland Cement.

In casks of 37½ lbs net, \$5.00 per cask, ex Factory

In bags of 250 lbs net, \$3.00 per bag, ex Factory

FACTORIES—HONGKONG AND MACAO.

Glazed Stoneware, Drain Pipes and Fittings, Glazed

Paving Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fire Clay.

FIRE CLAY WORKS—DEEP WATER BAY, HONGKONG.

For further particulars, apply to

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

MAO LAREN'S

CANADIAN CHEESE

In Jars (Medium and Small) Wholesale and Retail from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, May 6, 1903.

FAIRALL & CO.

HIGH-CLASS

DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS,

AND

GENERAL DRAPERS.

CORSETS and SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Hongkong, August 9, 1904. 1096

HONGKONG HOTEL.

REPLETE WITH EVERY LUXURY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.

LARGE and AIRY RECEPTION ROOMS.

READING and PRIVATE BILLIARD ROOMS.

EUROPEAN CHEF.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED NEAR THE BANK AND PRINCIPAL

OFFICES.—EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms elegantly furnished. Hydraulic Elevators.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply

THE MANAGER.

Steamers are materially lower than they were years ago, the risks themselves have diminished in a much greater proportion. The size and horse-power in steamers, the lighting of coasts—home and foreign alike—the capacity of engines for navigation, and the general facilities for passengers, have all increased enormously in the past 30 or 40 years, and those have in just the same, if not in a larger proportion, reduced the underwriters' risks; while the very frequency and speed of the voyages has enabled insurers to take larger volumes in one year with a certainty than the former smaller lines. As an instance of diminished risks run by underwriters, it may be said that while in olden days a Messageries boat, in going up from Cape St. James to Saigon, might require half a dozen men at each wheel to keep her straight on the swift and numerous Mekong river, and would now probably require a larger vessel with a brass wheel 2 ft. in diameter. There is no need to enlarge on the improvement in coast lighting. The course from Hong Kong to Shanghai is said to be one of the best lighted in the world, and we believe the Messageries' approach and departure to be most effective. So the underwriters need not grumble at the mercantile desire for the simplification of insurance. The assured and the insurers are, after all, partners in the venture, and though their interests may at times apparently clash, their true prosperity lies in a steady continuance of friendly relations without friction of any kind. SHANGHAI, in L. & O. Express.

ORE FINDING BY ELECTRICITY.

An illustrated report of the electrical ore finding demonstration recently given at the Westminster Palace Hotel appears in the current issue of *Paper's Magazine*. The writer remarks that during his series of experiments some twenty years ago, Sir William Preese envisaged the earth with an interrupted current of low potential for wireless telegraphy purposes, and studied the lines of flow with a telephone circuit connected to earth by portable electrodes. During this work he noticed that the geological conditions of the earth's crust, through which currents were flowing, altered the shape and changed the intensity of his field. It is to this observation that the inception of the present system of ore finding is due. Experiments were made by connecting the secondary of a small induction coil to earth in the neighbourhood of an artificial hole, and the results were so encouraging as to warrant attempts on a larger scale. During a prospecting expedition in 1899 to the Alexandrian Archipelago, off the Alaskan coast, Mr. Williams experimented with a small coil worked from dry cells, and delivering a secondary current at about 200 volts. The results obtained justified the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Leo Dalt at once designed coils to deliver very sharp peaked waves of variable potential and receiving apparatus of special qualities. A great many experiments were carried out in Alaska and British Columbia, which proved beyond doubt that ore bodies could not only be traced by this method, but that unknown lodes could be discovered. At this meeting the apparatus was fully described, and Dr. S. P. Thompson discussed it from a scientific point of view. Describing the process as a simple and practical method, he showed how the series of short sharp impulses given by the transmitter, and transmitted through base lines into the earth through a pair of metal rods planted in the ground found their way round to the telephone receivers connected with the second pair of exploring rods. He admitted having been very sceptical when asked to go down to use the apparatus at work in Wales. However, he went to the place described by Mr. Williams and they explored a very difficult and broken hillside. There was a deep V-shaped gully running up the hill. On one hillside they planted the interrupted electric current. Lines were run out to about 130 ft. in each direction, and the rods put in the ground at two different places. They wished to make sure of having a good deep contact, and therefore had a base line of 240 ft. in length. Going to a distance somewhat over a quarter of a mile across this gully, they explored backwards and forwards in places where the lode was supposed to have crossed, putting in the exploring rods and listening in this telephone to a light noise like the faint tapping of a woodpecker against a tree. They presently found one place where sound reached a minimum, and therefore came to the conclusion that they were standing above the conducting lode, the transmitting apparatus being across the other end. Professor Thompson then verified a number of points of view which occurred to him, and finally came away fully convinced that this method of exploration was a very useful one. He could not say from experience whether it would be of equal use in gold mining, but it could be used for a large number of metalliferous ores when known to have good conducting properties, and also for exploring non-conducting reefs such as quartz. It was a scientific method of exploring them underground, and would be of enormous use in saving the trial holes which people put down.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST
All suffering from Catarrh, Consumption, Obstructed Coughs or Colds and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes, should take GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME. Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other remedies have failed. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, Spitting of blood and Night-sweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly. A fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. Beware of imitations.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

CARBONIC ACID
in iron drums
ALWAYS IN STOCK AT MODERATE PRICES.
Special Arrangements for Season-Contracts.
GROSSMANN & Co.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS LONDON
EMERY GLASS BLACK CLOTH PAPER LEAD
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "WELLINGTON" MILLS, LONDON.

MAIL STEAMER DEPARTURES.

The following table is a chronologically arranged list of mail steamer sailings to Europe, America, Canada, and Australia. Coast ports, Manila, and Japan are not given, for steamers are constantly sailing for those ports. All the American steamers call at Japan, and the majority of the Australian boats call at Manila, and, in addition to those vessels, special steamers run there. The departure of every steamer is subject to alteration. The P. & O. mails usually reach London in about 28 days, and the French and German in about 30 or 35 days.

EUROPEAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	MAIL DUE LONDON ABOUT.	DUE.
Aug. 13	P. & O. Simla	London	Sept. 12	Sept. 6
" 17	G. M. S. Prussien	Hamburg	" 18	" 28
" 23	M. M. Tourane	Marseilles	" 26	" 20
" 27	P. & O. Comorin	Bombay	" 28	" 24
" 30	G. M. S. Prinz Heinrich	Marseilles	Oct. 6	Oct. 12
Sept. 6	M. M. Tourane	London	" 9	" 4
" 10	P. & O. Chusan	Hamburg	" 13	" 28
" 14	G. M. S. Gneisenau	Marseilles	" 19	" 18
" 18	M. M. Tourane	London	" 23	" 13
" 24	P. & O. Nubia	Bombay	" 27	" 13
" 28	G. M. S. Bayern	London	Nov. 6	" 22
Oct. 2	P. & O. Bengali	Hamburg	" 12	" 22
" 6	G. M. S. Sachsen	Hamburg	" 18	" 22

AMERICAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	DUE.
Aug. 16	P. M. S. Korea	San Francisco	Sept. 10
" 23	P. M. S. Gaelic	San Francisco	" 20
" 31	N. P. L. Shawmut	Tacoma	Oct. 1
Sept. 3	P. M. S. Mongolia	Portland, O.	" 14
" 14	P. & A. Arctica	San Francisco	" 25
" 18	P. M. S. China	San Francisco	" 25
" 27	P. M. S. Doric	Tacoma	Nov. 5
Oct. 7	N. P. L. Tremont	San Francisco	" 18
" 14	P. M. S. Siberia	Portland, O.	" 29
" 20	P. & A. Numbatia	San Francisco	" 31
" 24	P. M. S. Coptic	San Francisco	" 31
Nov. 1	do.	Korea	Dec. 29
" 10	do.	Gaelic	" 30
" 22	do.	Mongolia	" 31
Dec. 3	do.	China	" 31
" 15	do.	Doric	Jan. 13
" 27	do.	Siberia	" 24
1905	do.	Coptic	Feb. 4
" 19	do.	Korea	" 17
" 31	do.	Gaelic	" 28
Feb. 11	do.	Mongolia	" 31

CANADIAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	DUE.
Aug. 24	C. P. R. Empress of India	Vancouver	Sept. 14
Sept. 21	do.	do.	Oct. 12
Oct. 11	do.	Athenian	Nov. 28
Oct. 11	do.	Empress of China	Nov. 28
Nov. 2	do.	Tartar	Dec. 9
Nov. 16	do.	Empress of India	Dec. 26
Dec. 14	do.	Empress of Japan	Jan. 4
" 28	do.	Athenian	" 21
1905	do.	Empress of China	Feb. 2
Jan. 11	do.	Tartar	" 13
Jan. 25	do.	Empress of India	" 31
Feb. 8	do.	Empress of India	" 31

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

DEP.	STEAMER.	DESTINATION.	DUE.
Aug. 17	E. & A. Empire	Sydney	Sept. 7
Sept. 6	O. N. Changsha	do.	" 8
" 17	E. & A. Eastern	do.	" 23
" 30	O. N. Chingtu	do.	" 25
Oct. 12	E. & A. Australia	do.	Nov. 2
" 25	O. N. Taiyuan	do.	" 7
Nov. 16	E. & A. Empire	do.	" 16
" 28	O. N. Changsha	do.	" 18
Dec. 14	E. & A. Eastern	do.	" 25
" 28	O. N. Chingtu	do.	" 28
1905	E. & A. Australia	do.	Jan. 4
Jan. 20	O. N. Taiyuan	do.	" 15
" 31	E. & A. Empire	do.	" 20
Feb. 11	O. N. Chingtu	do.	" 28
" 25	E. & A. Eastern	do.	" 31
Mar. 8	O. N. Taiyuan	do.	" 18
Apr. 18	E. & A. Empire	do.	" 28
May 3	O. N. Chingtu	do.	" 31

CARMICHAEL AND CLARKE.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.
A. 1 Code.
Lieber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 282.
Hongkong, March 14, 1903. 563

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.50 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m. every half-hour.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, June 23, 1904. 1061

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF £10 EACH.

PURSUANT to Resolution of the General Meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 New Shares of £10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent. or \$11 a Share.

Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to shares will be dealt with by the General Meeting in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Applications for Shares in the New Issue will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong from the 28th September, 1904, to the 28th October, 1904, both days inclusive, and the whole amount of \$11 per Share will be payable on application.

The present paid-up Capital of the Company is \$800,000, divided into 80,000 Shares of \$10 each, and the New Issue is required to increase the Capital of the Company to \$900,000 divided into 90,000 Shares of \$10 each.

The whole of the premium received from the New Issue will be placed to the Credit of the Permanent Reserve Fund.

The New Issue will rank for Dividend for the three months ending 31st December, 1904, payable in May, 1905.

Forms of application for the New Issue can be obtained at the Company's Offices in Alexandria Buildings, or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hongkong, Shanghai, and London.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, June 22, 1904. 1402

'SIR ROBERT HART'S MEMORANDUM.'

A Series of Articles on Sir Robert Hart's Scheme for the Improvement of China. To be had in pamphlet form at this Office.
Price 50 Cents.
Hongkong, July 4, 1904. 1237

三字經

1. THE TRI-METRIC CLASSIC.
2. THE THOUSAND WORDS' POEM
Translated from the Chinese by E. F. ERNE, Ph.D.
To be had—Price 75 Cents the set—from the CHINA MAIL Office, 5 Wyndham Street.

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DRAWING-ROOM,
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FURNITURE

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WHITE TURKISH
TOWELS and
COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES,
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THREE PLACED WHISKIES:

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A Good 3rd—
'CLUB' \$15.00
A Whisky that is perfect with TAN-
Water.

SOLE AGENTS:
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19, Queen's Road, Central.

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, August 11—
9.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, &c., at Mr. T. T. Lamport's
Sales Rooms.

MONDAY, August 15—
4 p.m.—Meeting of Pungit Mining Co.,
Ltd., at the Company's Office.
Orders per *Marshall* undelivered after the
date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, August 16—
Noon—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Hongkong and Macao Steam-
boat Co., Ltd., in the Company's Office.
Transfer Books of China Sugar Refining
Co., Ltd., close from this day to 29th
inst. inclusive.

WEDNESDAY, August 17—
Goods per *Gormond* not cleared at 4
p.m. on this date subject to rent.
Goods per *Pekin* not cleared at 4 p.m.
on this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, August 20—
Noon—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, August 21—
Noon—Meeting of Hongkong & Whan-
gpo Dock Co., Ltd., at the Company's
Office.

SATURDAY, August 27—
Meeting of Hongkong Gymkhana Club
at Happy Valley.

SUNDAY, September 28—
Transfer Books of A. S. Watson Co., Ltd.,
closed from this date to 8th October
inclusive.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1841.

**THE
Hongkong**

Dispensary,

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HAVE THE

FINEST SELECTION

OF

PERFUMERY,

SOAPS,

TOILET

REQUISITES,

&c., &c., &c.,

in the

EAST.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

The publication of this issue commenced

at 5.30 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Akake of Abeokuta has gone from England. Almost his last words were, 'I came to Eng-land to learn certain things for my people. My chief objects were to be presented to the King, and to study questions of agriculture, and especially the important subject of cotton-growing—all matters of the greatest interest to my people. One of the first acts on my return will be to make a tour of my country to see where, and to what extent, it is possible to put into practice at once some of the things I have seen here with regard to cotton-growing; and for this purpose I shall call a meeting of the farmers in my country, tell them of my experience and impress upon them the necessity of taking up cotton-growing very heartily. From these farewell words of a black monarch of a small, and practically unknown, West African province, the white rulers of Hongkong can read a valuable lesson. Here is a man, whose colour makes him, in our eyes, an inferior being, teaching us how we should help and instruct the Chinese: how we should show them the way to woo the soil with the utmost hope of successful return, and how we should instill in their minds the importance of establishing an industry that is almost as profitable as gold-mining. The Chamber of Commerce strove hard some time ago to urge the Government into activity on this important subject, but they encountered that barrier of half-heartedness which was the chief characteristic of our late Government. Now that Sir Matthew Nathan has the affairs of the Colony in his hands we can look for a change. His Excellency has, no doubt, had opportunities to see and appreciate the efforts that are being made in South Africa to promote cotton-growing, and the experience he gained there will be of considerable service and value here. When the Chamber of Commerce took the matter up they suggested to the Government that cotton seed or plants should be distributed amongst the farmers in the New Territory, and prizes should be offered for successful cultivation to stimulate interest in the experiment. They also pointed out that an inferior cotton to that grown in Shanghai district could be readily sold locally and the possibility of a large production at a reasonable cost in the New Territory and Kwangtung Province would undoubtedly lead to the greater prosperity of the local industry and desirable extension of cotton manufacture in this Colony. In view of the fact that Sir Matthew Nathan is bound to exert himself in the direction of developing the New Territory we would like to suggest that the experimental work should be entirely pursued by the Botanical and Afforestation Department in either the experimental garden in the New Territory—or which Mr. Charles Ford laid the foundation before he left the Colony, but which, after a lapse of two years, has not, we understand, made much further progress—or some other garden. The experiment would, or should, then be properly conducted. We would like to point out, too, that in January the Colonial Office invited Mr. Ford to call and discuss the possibilities of cotton-growing in the Hongkong Territory, and later requested him to supply a written report of his conclusions. Mr. Ford complied with this by sending, under date of January 16, an exhaustive report on the subject, and a copy of that report was, we believe, sent out to the Government. Mr. Ford strongly recommended that experiments should be made in the New Territory, and hazarded the opinion that the cultivation of the plant would probably extend to a large area in the Kwangtung province immediately the natives were brought to see that it paid them better than rice and vegetable growing. Such an extension would enhance British influence and prestige considerably, and, with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway—which fact was indicated in Mr. Ford's report—agricultural interests would be assisted generally, whilst particular impetus would be given to cotton-growing. That cotton-growing is a matter of first importance to this Colony there is no gain-saying, for, as the Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the Government some

time ago, in the event of successful production, the possibilities of extending the cotton manufacturing industry of this Colony will be very great and materially add to the wealth of the Community, while a ready sale elsewhere could be found for any surplus. All that the Government has to do is to take the matter up in a whole-hearted manner, and, if the experiments are found successful, to gather the farmers together, and as the Akake will do with his subjects, 'impress upon them the necessity of taking up cotton-growing very heartily.' Should that be done with success it would not be long before cotton mills, and dependent manufactories would be in full swing in the Colony. The promotion of such industries is what the Chamber of Commerce aims at, and it should have the full sympathy of, and every assistance from, the Government.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Volunteer Concert.

It is proposed to hold another open-air concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Saturday, the 27th, at 9 p.m. The Programme will appear later.

Good Water.

The Government Analyst, reporting on the water at Pokfulam, Tytam, Kowloon and Chungshanwan, states that in each service he found the water to be of excellent quality, no sewage matter being shown in any of the mains tested.

The Theatre of War.

To assist in the Great Drama, of the most serious interest, now being performed, the Japanese have already secured several passes. With this exception the free list is entirely suspended, public press not excepted. — *French.*

Plague Rats.

During the fortnight ended August 8 the total number of rats caught in the Colony was 979, of which 57 were infected, being a percentage of 5.83. In Victoria 555 rats were caught, 42 being plague infected, in Kowloon 414 rats were caught, 15 being infected.

Mortality Statistics.

During the week ending July 23, 146 deaths occurred in the Colony, 7 being Europeans. Plague was responsible for 25, chest affections 26 and fevers 5. The ratio of deaths for the entire Colony was 13.6 per thousand as against 23.5 for the same week last year.

France and Siam.

Under the Franco-Siam Convention, which is awaiting ratification by Parliament, negotiations have been entered into between Paris and Bangkok for the appointment of a French judicial adviser to the King of Siam. The *Times* says that he will probably be M. Padoux, the Consul attached to the Residency at Tunis.

Band at King Edward Hotel.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. Ironmonger and Officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme of music at the above Hotel, during dinner, on Friday, the 12th Aug.:—
March..... 'The Belle of Bohemia'
Overture..... 'Stradella'
Selection..... 'Floralda'
Dances..... 'Nell O'Connell'
Selection..... 'A Chinese Honeymoon'
Tallbot
Lancer..... 'The Toreador'
Williams
HOD HAVE THE KING.

A Rare Postage Stamp.

Philatelists will be interested to learn that a new stamp was made in Germany in connection with the King's visit to Kiel. It was specially designed for the stamping of all letters and cards transmitted from the British vessels anchored in Kiel Bay, and bears the impress, 'Kiel P.A.V.D.K. Britische Gesehwader.' There is now a great rush for these stamps, eager inquiries being made for them on all sides. It was the first time a special die had been used on occasions of the kind by the German Post Office.

The Smallpox at Brunei.

A Labuan telegram to the *Straits Times*, dated August 4, states:—The doctors who left Singapore by the s.s. *Manila* have arrived here and left for Brunei yesterday. The opinion of the natives is not well-disposed towards the medical mission, because the presence of a man-of-war leads them to suspect that the relief expedition is really of a political nature. H.M.S. *Rinaldo* leaves for Brunei on the 4th, with 2,000 tubes of lymph which she is bringing from Saigon. Drastic measures will probably be necessary to suppress the epidemic in Brunei. Thanks to the efforts of the Colonial Surgeon of Labuan, the disease which was until lately very prevalent throughout the island is now almost stamped out. There is a Government isolation hospital on Pulau Pappan.

AS USUALLY TREATED a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by All Dealers; WATKINS & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Notes by the Way.

We understand that Mr. A. Seth has been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court.

The tramway line from Arsenal Street to Kennedy Town was inspected yesterday by the Acting Director of Public Works, Hon. P. N. H. Jones.

A telegram from Simla dated July 29 states that Colonel W. S. Birdwood is permitted to reside out of India on vacation, the command of the 110th Mahattas.

A Queen's Road Robbery.

The case in which two coolies were charged with stealing a number of watches from a shop at No 17 Queen's Road Central was again called up at the Magistracy this afternoon. Without taking further evidence Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz announced his intention of committing the defendants for trial.

To Cure Plague and Cholera.

Messrs. A. Chazalon and Co. have forwarded us, together with a number of excellent testimonials, a bottle of the famous Eau d'Arquebuse, from the Marist Brothers' Hermitage on the Rhone. Messrs. Chazalon and Co. are sole agents in Hongkong for the Eau d'Arquebuse, which has won for itself the reputation of being an infallible cure for plague and cholera.

Bad Well Water.

The report of the Government Analyst, as to the condition of the water in a well at the rear of Mr. Ribeiro's Bungalow, Kowloon, indicates that the water is so contaminated with impurities as to be unfit for drinking purposes and likely to prove injurious to health. The same report was made in connection with a well between Nos. 15 and 16 Fuk Sing Lane. Both matters will be considered by the Sanitary Board to-day.

A Chair Coolie Fined.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. J. S. Harston appeared to prosecute two chair coolies for running away after he had engaged them. It appears that on coming to the Court some days ago to appear in a case Mr. Harston engaged a chair and instructed the coolies to wait for him. They ran away before he left the Court, and yesterday he engaged the same chair again with a similar result. One of the coolies, who was shown to be both deaf and dumb, was discharged and his companion fined \$12.

Band at Macao Hotel.

By kind permission of the Portuguese Commander of Police, the String Band will play the following programme of music at the Macao Hotel, from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on Saturday next, August 13th:—
March..... 'Lacoste'
Overture..... 'Cavaliers Rusti-
cans'
Dances..... 'Kinky Headed Coon'
Galop..... 'Hurly Burly'
S. Hosfeld
W. S. Milton
Interm..... 'Cavaliers Rusti-
cans'
S. Hosfeld
S. Hosfeld

Baths for Chinese.

Inspector J. A. Lyon, Sanitary Department, has written to the Sanitary Board as to the desirability of setting apart a portion of the Chinese bath house at Wan-chai for the accommodation of the better class of Chinese, as numbers of them had been driven away. Dr. Furness thought perhaps the scheme might pay if a small charge were imposed. Mr. Ramjahn pointed out that he would like the Inspector to quote cases where the better classes had been driven away, and also to give the number of the better class of Chinese who have used the bath. Mr. Lau Chu Pak asked what was meant by 'better class.' He did not think the well-to-do Chinese would avail themselves of the baths, nor would the shopkeepers care to mix up with the coal coolies in the same building. He asked that the Inspector submit a plan of the proposed alterations before considering the matter seriously. Mr. Hewett doubted if any Chinese above the ordinary coolie class would use the bath, even if reserved for paying members.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 10th 5.17 p.m. The black cloud and ball were ordered to be lowered.

On the 11th at 11.5 a.m. The barometer has risen in China, particularly on the south coast and fallen over the Pacific to the east of Formosa.

The typhoon has entered the coast to the north of Hothow and is probably rapidly filling up. Another depression is indicated to the east of the Bashi Channel.

Fresh NE winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and moderate E to NE winds in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E winds, showery, overcast.

STEARNS' WINE, whets the appetite. Aids the digestion, improves assimilation, strengthens the stomach, so that food does good. Stearns' Wine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

['CHINA MAIL'S' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]
SUPPLIED BY REUTER, VIA BOMBAY.
(Received August 10, 8.40 p.m.)

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN'S SCHEME REVIVED.

Combined Action Necessary.

LONDON, August 10.
In the House of Lords Earl Selbourne, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that Viscount Goschen's offer to gradually reduce the armament of the powers of the world by mutual agreement has not been withdrawn. A few years ago it would have sufficed if France and England only had agreed to diminish their army and navy.

Now, however, the case was altered, neither power could afford to reduce their own Naval and Military expenditure, without considering their neighbour's expenditure.

A NAVAL FIGHT.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

No Account of Results.

[JAPANESE OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.]
Tokio, August 11, 12.20 p.m.

The various reports from Tientsin emerged on the morning of the 10th and a severe Naval battle ensued till sunset.

During the night our destroyer flotillas seemed to have attacked the enemy's squadron.

At the dawn of the 11th the *Retviyan* and another battleship of the *Pobeda* type appeared taking flight towards Port Arthur.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]
CARGO TO JAPAN.
LONDON, August 9.

Holts and the *Ben* steamers have ceased looking cargo for Japan.

THE RUSSIAN SEIZURES.

Mr. Balfour pointed out in the House of Commons that the case of the *Mafacca* was the first of the kind that had risen since the treaty of Paris. The settlement was of the nature of a compromise. Since Russia showed a desire to meet Great Britain his object was to prevent the incident from causing a great strain on the two countries. Mr. Balfour in nowise regretted that we did our best to meet Russia, who had made no impracticable suggestions. We adhere to the opinion that the grounds advanced for sinking the *Knight Commander*, whether true or not, do not justify the act, and we have not abandoned our position in the smallest degree.

A RUSSIAN REPORT.

General Stoesel reports that the Japanese attacks on the 27th July extended along the whole front and continued till 8 o'clock in the evening, when they were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy numbered 70,000.

[MANILA CABLENEWS SERVICE.]

PORT ARTHUR.

Alleged Japanese Reverse.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.
Port Arthur's fate is believed to be sealed and its fall is hourly expected. Field Marshal Oyama, the commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces, presented a formal demand for the surrender of the city, pointing out the futility of further resistance and the useless shedding of blood. The demand was met with unequivocal refusal by the Russian commander.

A furious assault by land and sea is now being directed against the city, and it is believed that the city will succumb within a few hours.

It is rumored that the Vladivostok squadron is en route to Port Arthur to effect a junction with the squadron there. Both St. Petersburg and Tokio are eagerly awaiting further news of the situation at Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.
The Japanese forces besieging Port Arthur suffered a heavy reverse last Tuesday. After the capture of Shuangtiaoow preparations were immediately made for attack on the fort immediately fronting it—Antoshan, one of the strongest of the line of Port Arthur's inner defenses.

On Sunday and Monday the fort was heavily shelled and was apparently almost silenced.

The advance of the Japanese was made early Tuesday morning. Several masked batteries of the Russians opened with deadly effect on the forces of the enemy who were compelled to retire, suffering from a withering cross-fire.

A second attack of the Japanese was also met with repulse.

The Japanese losses are variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000.

It is reported that the Japanese forces assaulting the eastern side of the fortress also met with reverses.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Russian commander at Port Arthur has notified St. Petersburg of the ineffectiveness of his artillery against the heavier and longer-ranged guns of the Japanese, and that in response to this notification heavier artillery is now on its way to Port Arthur. It is believed the blockade may be run successfully.

One report states that a vessel with heavy artillery for the port has already passed through the blockading squadron and is now in the harbor there.

The fall of the citadel is momentarily expected.

The Northward March.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.
Latest reports show that a fierce battle has been raging for two days north of Haicheng where the Japanese forces converging on the retreating forces of Staelberg on both flanks made a desperate and successful attack on the rear guard of his army.

The retreat of the Russian forces from Haicheng was precipitate and the confusion was increased by the irruption of the defeated forces retreating from Shantung.

In the rout which ensued 1,000 Russians were taken prisoners and many cannon captured.

The Japanese are still pursuing the retreating forces of the enemy and the final list of captured is expected to be much larger.

The Russians are reported to have suffered very heavily during the retreat from the shell fire of the Japanese, and to be utterly demoralized.

Haicheng is now strongly occupied by the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.

It is estimated that Japanese armies aggregating 200,000 men are now closing round Kuropatkin. The Russian forces within this corridor, which now almost surrounds the Russian position, are placed in the neighborhood of 140,000.

Considerable speculation has been aroused by the tactics of the Japanese and developments are being watched with great interest by military men here and in Europe.

Reports state that the Russians are experiencing great difficulty in the transportation of supplies. North of Mukden mounted brigades are interfering with the railroad and several times the track has been reported destroyed.

Kuropatkin's position is regarded as precarious.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.

The Japanese are now landing large reinforcements at Yinkow, the port of Newchwang.

It is intended to garrison Newchwang and make it a base of operations for the movement, which is being made to surround or drive back the Russian forces along the line of railroad.

Messages are reported to have passed between the Chinese forces near Newchwang and the Japanese.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

LONDON, August 9.

The British Mission is camped close to the Delai-Lama's garden. Lhasa city has been declared 'out of bounds' for all ranks.

The Delai-Lama has either departed or is secluding himself, and the officials are helpless in his absence, though seemingly friendly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHOOTING.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Aug. 11, 1904.

Sir,—As the shooting season is once more close at hand, perhaps the following remarks may be of interest to some of your readers and their friends. The game license this year has, I see, been increased to \$10, which is not a very serious item in a sportsman's expenditure, compared with other charges he incurs in pursuit of this health-giving and monotony-breaking exercise.

Snipe and quail, though not considered game, being migratory birds, come under the Government category, I believe, and therefore, I presume, it is absolutely necessary to take out a game license for these, even if partridges, etc., are not shot, as the ordinary permit for carrying firearms (which is free of cost, and must also be obtained), should not allow of the sport being indulged in without charge. Of course, outside the New Territory, no license is required. The game license includes hares and rabbits, but very few of these exist in this district. It might be as well to add snipe, quail, woodcock, pigeons, and wildfowl, and as far as some people who go out with a gun are concerned, all sorts of feathered and furred creatures, such as paddybirds, kingfishers, rails, curlews, cranes, foxes, etc., etc., for I take it that the Government's idea is to make any one using a gun pay for the privilege.

It is very seldom that one gets challenged by the Police when out shooting, but it seems to me that it would be just as well if this were done occasionally, as the ranks of shooting men have greatly swollen of recent years. There is a lot of reckless shooting indulged in at times, especially in the Castle Peak valley, and the poor natives cannot always dodge the shot.

Perhaps it may be necessary to carry one's license, with Photo attached, in future, though I don't think the Government will enforce the latter, as it would be as well to refrain from snipe shooting until the first week in September as this would allow the birds to settle, and give better sport. The middle of August is much too soon as a rule to start, as it frightens the birds away to a great extent.—I am, etc.

SHOTGUN.

STEARNS' HEADACHE CURE, Cures 'Must be Stearns' and you get the genuine.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Stearns' Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it to-day. It may save a life.

For sale by All Dealers;

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour, Mr. J. S. S. Smith, J.P.)

Thursday, August 11.

Lau Kam Sing and Tang King for \$250.00, being commission due on the purchase of 9,000 casks of cement.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Hurnhouse appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Grist stated that the plaintiff was a contractor to Messrs. Dang Chee and Company and the defendant was a contractor. In July 1902 defendant was introduced by the plaintiff to Messrs. Dang Chee and Company, and defendant entered into a contract to purchase 9,000 barrels of cement. The plaintiff was to receive one-half per cent. commission in respect of the contract. There was no specific agreement between plaintiff and defendant as to the payment of commission, but there was the Chinese custom of trade which entitled a man who introduced another man to a firm and guaranteed the contract to a percentage from the purchaser.

Evidence was then given by the plaintiff. The further hearing was adjourned to secure the attendance of a witness.

CLAIM FOR BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Mr. Hobbs of Zealand House, sued Mr. W. J. Hobbs for \$87.25, being board and residence for June.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. Holding (of Mr. J. H. Hastings) appeared for the defendant. \$23.25 had been paid into Court. Plaintiff stated that defendant took a room in Zealand House in conjunction with Mr. Day in April at \$75 per month. In May he was taken ill and sent to the Plague Hospital. During the month of May he went back to his room. Early in June Mr. Day was accepted \$25 as full settlement from defendant for May account. He had several times and at least one dinner during June. His clothes were kept in the room during the month. At the end of June defendant declined to pay the account.

Defendant stated that he did not have breakfast or dinner at Zealand House during the month of June, but admitted in cross-examination that he had dinner there once. He did not sleep in his room during the month. Mr. Grist submitted that at the end of May the arrangement between the defendant and plaintiff came to an end. During the month of June Mr. Day went to Zealand House as Mr. Day's guest. Judgment was delivered for plaintiff for \$94.25 and costs.

CLAIM FOR TOWING A PIANO.

The Robinson Piano Co., sued Mr. J. Lambart for \$37.50, being money paid on account and two tonnage of a piano \$27.50 had been paid into Court.

Mr. P. W. Holding (of Mr. J. H. Hastings) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendant.

It was explained that when the defendant purchased the piano he agreed that the plaintiff should keep it in tune until the final settlement had been paid. This arrangement, defendant submitted, was to cease at the completion of the payment.

Judgment was delivered for plaintiff for \$27.50 with costs.

ROBBERIES AT WEST POINT.

Three Captures.

For about a week past the thieves who were recently so busy in the city have been quiet, probably finding their old haunts too well watched to be visited with safety. Last night they would appear to have made a combined attack on West Point, not less than four robberies taking place in that district, during the night and the early hours of this morning. This time, however, there is a different story to tell, as far as the police are concerned, they were on the scene just at the moment when they were required, and in each case effected a capture, the culprits being produced at the Magistrate's court this morning by Inspector Langley, who secured their conviction.

The first robbery discovered occurred in Lai On Lane. In this instance it would seem that the thief climbed up on to the roof of a house about two blocks from Lai On Lane and travelled along the tops of the houses, looking for one that he could enter. The verandah doors of No. 11 were open and offered the opportunity that the thief was looking for, so that he entered an upstairs room and gathered up a quantity of clothing. These he made into two bundles and threw them down to a companion, who had followed him along, and was waiting in the street below. The latter had only time to take possession of one of the bundles when the thief came along and he ran away. The people in the house were by this time disturbed and the man in the house ran down into the street and made off. He was chased by the police and after running a few hundred yards was caught. All the clothes were recovered except four collared jackets. The accused was sentenced to two months' gaol with six hours' stocks.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning the second arrest was made. A police constable attached to the West Point Station in this instance, noticing a man coming down the stairs of No. 13 Queen's Street, he carried a jacket rolled up under his arm, and, as his movements were suspicious, the officer went to stop him but the man on seeing him turned round and ran back up the stairs only to be caught by the master of the house, who had just put on his clothes preparatory to giving chase. On searching the man it was found that he had two more jackets concealed under his clothes, and had \$3.40 rolled up in paper in one of his pockets, and a 20-cent piece in the other. During the morning the police found that the jackets and the money had been stolen from No. 2 Queen's Street, early this morning by a man who was seen carrying the water pipe. The accused was sentenced to three months' gaol, with six hours' stocks on each charge.

In the case of the third accused it was shown that he was discovered coming out of No. 47 Second Street. He said that he had been there to inquire about a room and was advertised to let, but was found to have a pair of trousers concealed by the jacket. They were recognised by the woman who lived in the house and the accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 15 days' gaol.

STEARNS' WINE, makes good, red, N. blood, imparts youthful strength and vigour.

KWANGSI REBELLION.

The Viceroy's Unbarred Wife.

KUEILIN, August 1.

The Viceroy and his troops have arrived. The Viceroy rode into the city alone, some days ahead of his troops taking the place quite by surprise.

The Viceroy is a Kueilin man. His wife lies in a coffin here awaiting burial. She has been so for about two years.

DEATH OF MR. SHUSTER.

The Inquiry Adjourned.

The following evidence was heard, after we went to press yesterday afternoon, by His Worship, Mr. H. R. J. Gompertz, and Jurors Messrs H. M. Webb, J. Duff, and G. Banker, in connection with the death of Fritz Edward Shuster, which took place on August 3rd :-

Albert F. Smith, an Inspector employed by the Electric Tramway Company, said that he saw the deceased get into the car on which he was riding. He knew him slightly and told him that the car was not going to Taikeo. Deceased replied "Never mind" and stayed on the car, and witness did not see him get off. He next saw the deceased on the 2nd of August, when he was on the side of the road. There was an accident on the ground where he fell, but not very much, but there were no blood marks under the verandah where the deceased was lying.

Sergeant Lee said that he was on duty in charge room of No. 2 Police Station when tramway inspector Montez came in and reported that a man was "dead drunk" on the Praya East. He went on with the Inspector, who told him that the deceased had fallen from the road, on to the footpath. He found the deceased under the verandah, as described by the previous witness, and noticed a cut on the top of his head which had apparently been made by a fall. His right eye was broken as if by a fall. There were no blood stains around the body or anywhere in the vicinity. Assisted by two Indian constables he took the deceased to No. 2 Police Station, where he washed the small wound on the right side of his head. The deceased made a strong effort of liquor and was breathing heavily. After having the wound washed he was put into the cell. About 3 a.m. he visited the cell and looked at the deceased, who appeared to be all right. At 8.15 a.m. he went to the cell again, with the intention of letting the deceased out, and found that he was very unwell, being hot and his breathing irregular. He was at once sent for the ambulance and reported the matter to the Inspector.

By Inspector Gault:-He took from the deceased's pocket two \$100 notes and several other notes of smaller denominations, together with a watch and chain. To His Worship:-The deceased had to lie on the floor of the cell. He was provided with three blankets, two of which were used as a bed, and the other as a pillow. If he had thought that the deceased was seriously hurt he would have sent him to the hospital; there was an ambulance provided for that purpose. Men brought to the station for being drunk frequently had cuts and marks about the face and head.

To the Jury:-The deceased was still unconscious when he visited him at 8 o'clock and appeared to have been so almost the whole of the time that he was in the cell. Once during the night he moved and lifted up his arm. Witness thought that the deceased was suffering from drink, but the wound on his head was so slight that he never suspected that he was seriously injured.

By His Worship:-He put the deceased in the cell because there was only a Lukong on duty in the charge room, he was afraid that if he woke up he would give the Lukong trouble. If the deceased had been a European man, he would not have looked him up. There was no trouble about sending an injured man to the hospital, if it was considered to be necessary.

European Constable No. 2 gave evidence of having conveyed the deceased from the police station to the Government Civil Hospital. He was unable to say whether the deceased was alive when the ambulance started from the station, and when he took him to the waiting room at the hospital the doctor who examined the deceased told witness to take him to the Mortuary.

Thomas Grimshaw was called, but said that he had no personal knowledge of what had happened to the deceased. Chinese P. C. 989 stated that he was on duty in the charge room at the No. 2 Police station on the night of the 2nd and on the morning of the 3rd instant. He visited the deceased in the usual way four times during the night. He heard him breathing heavily and thought that he was asleep, the whole of the time that he was in the cell. He noticed nothing unusual about the deceased.

De Hunter recalled, said:-The wounds from which the deceased was suffering when he was picked up were sufficient to indicate that he was seriously injured. When a man was drunk he never became quite unconscious, he could be made to move unaided, and he could be made to move unaided, and he could be made to move unaided.

He thought that if a medical man had seen the deceased when he was brought to the police station he would have sent him to the hospital. If that had been done an operation would have been performed at once and his life might have been saved, but there would have been a charge. Witness did not think that the wounds on the deceased would have furnished an indication to a layman of the seriousness of his injuries. From his examination of the body he considered that the deceased was an alcoholic subject and had probably been recent under the influence of liquor.

Sergeant Lee recalled, said, that the deceased was alive when he was put into the ambulance. The ambulance was kept waiting for a little while about two minutes before it started. The jury expressed a desire to see the cell and the accused where deceased fell, and the inquiry was adjourned until Monday next at 2.15 p.m.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Ob-cholera, Cholera, Cholera and Cholera.

Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can be obtained while on board the car or steamship, and it is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by ALL Dealers; WATKINS & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

THE RAINFALL.

As a result of the heavy rain that has fallen during the last two days the reservoir from which the city is supplied are, with one exception, overflowing. Taitam, the largest of the reservoirs, is about a foot above the overflow, and presents a fine sight, being in its present state a truly noble sheet of water. This is the first time the reservoir has been above the overflow mark since last year when it was filled by the heavy rains in June. Such heavy rain at this time of the year is somewhat unusual, the very wet season generally ending in July. The rain has been heaviest at Taitam, where 3.1 inches were recorded during the last 24 hours, at the Observatory 2.9 inches were registered, and at Pokfulam the fall was only 1.66 in the same time. The bywash at Taitam is overflowing, but the bywash at Taitam is still a little way below the overflow mark.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT TUNG PO.

Sad Picture of Native Life.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

CANTON, August 10.

It is frequently the case in the country districts of China, that usages which apply to a particular neighbourhood are quite unknown in other districts not far removed.

At Tung Po, situated not far from Whampoa, a strange custom obtains, the effect that when the bride visits her home, after the first month of married life, she need not return to her husband till two or three years have expired. It has been reported to me, on reliable authority, that recently six young brides committed suicide together. They were more or less friendly, as village maidens, and have all been married within a year. Having all returned to their homes according to custom, the husband of one of them insisted that his wife should return to him, or he would take a concubine.

Thereupon the six young women, it is alleged, determined to commit suicide together, and in order to do this effectively, they secretly proceeded to the river bank, and each couple having tied themselves by the wrists and ankles, flung themselves into the river.

They accomplished their purpose and were drowned. In consequence the husband of one of them, threatened to bring an action against the parents of his wife, because they had failed to instruct their daughter, when young, in her duty. Hence the parents, fearing trouble as far as their daughter was concerned, paid the angry husband \$50.

We may assume that these statements are reliable, and if so, this sad picture presents us with a terrible revelation of native life. Those who know China best, are most conscious of how very little they really know of the inner life of the people, and it is only by such facts as these, that light is really thrown on their social and family life.

MISSED BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Story of an Escape.

The *U.S. Peking*, one of the steamers chartered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from the Holt Line to carry on her European trade, arrived in Colombo on July 28, having successfully eluded the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea. A reporter of the *Times of Ceylon*, who went on board shortly after her arrival and offered his felicitations, found Capt. Rodway, willing to tell the story of the escape.

We escaped the Russians during a thick sand haze," he said, "that hid the *Peking* from the rest of the story. The *Peking* entered Suez on the 15th and was at Jeddah on the 17th. The haze began there, and continued till we arrived at Perim, on the 20th.

"We were able to see," continued the Captain, "for two or three miles only during the day, and the nights were as dark as day. I have never known such a thick haze. The sand haze is common at this time of the year, and it was that alone I am sure that saved us. We passed Djibuti, where so many vessels were held up, in broad daylight—at 2 p.m. The last hundred miles in the Red Sea we passed in the night—but that haze was fortunate."

"It must have been the worst disappointment of my life," he said, "when I saw the *Shenken* and her sister 'put in our reporter in an 'aside.' 'Rather! And we were specially looked for! I got a hint to that effect before I reached Suez.'"

"Had you no misgivings?" "I will not tell you what I had. I had something really very bad. They would not have kept me very long. I was quite prepared," went on the Captain.

Repeated your name by way of beginning," suggested our reporter. "No—no. That's no use. They would have known us anywhere. No—they would have found nothing compromising on board—not in the papers at all, even put in the Captain's log."

"Of course you carried no contraband." "No contraband! I don't know. Perhaps none for Japan!"

H.M.S. *Terrible* was at Suez when the *Peking* passed her, that was on the 15th. She was taking 12,000 tons of coal. She had also discharged some of her guns, and she drew two inch water for the canal. She must have been there at Suez for two days at least.

The *Terrible*, if her programme has not been altered, ought to have left for Ceylon, thought Capt. Rodway, on the 18th or 19th. The *Peking* saw the *Scandinavia* at Obshakot, and the *McAlister* and *Grease Hall* four days before entering Suez. She loaded at Antwerp, just after the *Malacca*, and the *Russia* had, Capt. Rodway was pretty convinced, as much information of the *Peking* as of the *Malacca*.

"You had jubilation on board after you got into the Indian Ocean?" inquired our reporter.

"Oh! We did not worry much. We drank our bottled beer all the same! I cannot tell you it was safe enough now, unless the *Vladivostok* fleet gives up the blockade of Yokohama for the pleasure of seeing us! And we don't expect this."

CHANGE OF WATER often brings on Diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travellers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can be obtained while on board the car or steamship, and it is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by ALL Dealers; WATKINS & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

END OF THE P. & O.

'AUSTRALIA.'

Consumed by a Fire.

A WEIRD NIGHT SCENE.

A remarkable development in the last chapter of the history of the ill-fated P. & O. mail steamer *Australia* is reported in Australian papers. For twenty-five days the vessel stood fast upon the rocks, on which she ran at Port Nepean, Melbourne, on the morning of June 20th. When she first struck it was prophesied that the force of the sea would soon break her up, but within the last week, says a Melbourne paper of the 15th instant, she resisted the battering of the tremendous gale, and now her final destruction will probably be due to fire, and not to water. This morning she was discovered to be on fire, and by the evening the flames had seized the vessel from stem to stern, and seemed to have devoured everything inflammable that stood above the level of the water. The fire in the vessel was first detected by a man on the Queenscliffe lookout, at 20 minutes past 10. The steamer *Ellen* had already paid a visit to the wreck some time before the fire was discovered, in order to carry out the usual work of salvagers. The *Ellen* went out with four divers and a number of divers. On board the wrecked vessel was a donkey engine that supplied the power necessary to lift the cargo. Yesterday, the work went on until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the *Ellen* put back to Queenscliffe. At 8 o'clock this morning the *Ellen*, with Captains Wynmark and Clarke, and her usual complement of men, left Queenscliffe for the *Australia*, but owing to the stormy nature of the weather, and a heavy sea, they were unable to get on board.

Having steamed to the wreck, and made several vain attempts to get on board, the party returned to Queenscliffe. They saw absolutely no sign of fire on board but the look-out man discovered two hours later. As soon as Captain Wynmark was acquainted with the occurrence by the men at the look-out station, he went off in a launch with a boat's crew, in the hope of ascertaining how the fire originated, and of saving (if possible) the diving gear, which was left on board the previous day. As, however, the sea had increased instead of moderating, he gave up all idea of attempting a second time to board the vessel.

From the shore the progress of the fire was easily discerned. The steel decks, for a time, combined to form a sort of bridge over the vessel, where the cabins were situated, but the light woodwork burned so furiously in the strong westerly wind, that the fire soon found its way up through the bulks, and seized hold of the top hamper. The deckhouses went in a few minutes, and while they were burning they enveloped the whole ship in flames. The whole of the interval between decks was completely burned out.

Captain Wynmark, when interviewed with regard to the occurrence, said: "No one can form any idea of the origin of the fire. The whole thing is a mystery. I left the vessel with my men at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and everything was as usual. The only fire seen on board was that in a donkey-engine, but her fires were raked out before leaving. Even had that precaution not been taken I fail to see how the engine could have started the fire. It was stacked up in a corner of the bulwarks, and was surrounded by iron castings, so besides, everything was so wet and sloppy, that even if the engine had fallen out, they would have been at once extinguished. Had anyone tried to light a fire at that spot with a bundle of kindling it would have been impossible for them to succeed. Then, too, we were round about the ship for two hours before the fire was discovered, and we saw nothing suspicious about the rest of the story. The *Peking* entered Suez on the 15th and was at Jeddah on the 17th. The haze began there, and continued till we arrived at Perim, on the 20th."

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scrap-iron heap. Everywhere the ironwork is twisted and broken, and there are but few spots firm enough to hold the weight of the main masts and funnels, which are still standing, but which at any moment are ready to fall. If salvage operations are to be continued the greatest difficulties will be met with by the stevedores, and under the most favourable circumstances their task will be dangerous. The port side of the *Australia* has caved in slightly, but otherwise the hull remains steady in the same condition as it has been since the disaster occurred. Yesterday, a big sea was running, and as the waves dashed up against the heated sides of the vessel clouds of steam arose. Today the sea was moderating, although it was high enough this afternoon to make the task of getting on board an exceedingly dangerous one. Some 2400 worth of diving gear, which was left on board by the Underwriters' Association, has been totally destroyed.

COUNTY CRICKET AT HOME.

On July 16 Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 129 runs; the South Africans beat England XI at Lords by 189 runs; Somerset defeated Hampshire by 22 runs; while the following matches were drawn:—Worcesters vs. Surrey, Kent vs. York, and Warwickshire vs. London County.

Up to July 20 Gloucestershire had beaten Nottingham by an innings and one run; Worcestershire had beaten Hampshire by nine runs; Lancashire had beaten Middlesex by eight wickets; the match between Surrey and Yorkshire was drawn; Derbyshire had been Essex by nine wickets; Warwickshire had beaten Leicester by 181 runs; London beat Marylebone by an innings and eighteen runs.

On July 27 Somerset beat Surrey by an innings and 43 runs; Lancashire beat Gloucester by an innings and 79 runs; Warwickshire beat Essex by eight wickets; Yorkshire vs. Nottingham and Derby vs. Sussex were abandoned.

The following was the position of the clubs in the county cricket championship up to July 28:—

Club	W.	L.	D.	Wickets	Runs
Lancashire	(4)	14	0	12	1212
Yorkshire	(3)	14	0	11	1111
Derbyshire	(2)	14	0	10	1010
Surrey	(2)	14	0	9	909
Warwickshire	(2)	14	0	8	808
Gloucestershire	(2)	14	0	7	707
Nottingham	(2)	14	0	6	606
Essex	(2)	14	0	5	505
Worcestershire	(2)	14	0	4	404
Leicestershire	(2)	14	0	3	303
Derby	(2)	14	0	2	202
Sussex	(2)	14	0	1	101
London County	(2)	14	0	0	000

Figures in parenthesis show position at end of last year. An examination of the table shows that a remarkably low number of games have been drawn. Lancashire, who are unbeaten, have won 14 and drawn 4. In 1900 Yorkshire drew 12 games and won 14; in 1901 drew 6, lost 1 and won 20; while in 1902 12 were drawn, 13 won and 1 lost. Lancashire has still ten matches to play, and may equal Yorkshire's record for 1901, though it is hardly probable. Middlesex, the winners last year, are seventh on the list, while Leicestershire, who were at the foot last year, are now sixth.

BY WHARF AND WAVE.

Yesterday afternoon the typhoon signals were taken down. As a result the Harbour was this morning as thick with sampans as ever.

It is questionable if the present typhoon anchorage at East Point is large enough. There was scarcely water visible between the boats that have been packed into it of late.

Messrs. Agard, Thorsen and Co., courteously inform us that the steamer *Zlatia*, which was blown ashore at Yokohama, Japan, by a typhoon on July 10, has now been floated.

According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping there were, on June 30, eight first-class battleships and one second-class protected cruiser under construction at Royal Dockyards, whilst at private dockyards there were building three first-class battleships; nine first-class armored cruisers; three third-class protected cruisers; eight scout; sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers; one shallow-draft gunboat; thirteen submarine boats. All of these are for the British navy.

The recent typhoon, and the crowded nature of the Typhoon shelter at East Point recalls to mind that some time ago the Hon. Geraham Stewart moved in the Legislative Council to have the entrance deepened. The authorities then said that the question was "under consideration."

"Under consideration" is a neat way in some countries of shelving matters. It is to be hoped the Government will not shelve this one. The entrance in low tide is positively dangerous if a typhoon appears and there is a sudden rush of sampans; the power of earth can prevent the sampan people from scurrying out of danger as fast as possible, and it, therefore, rests upon the Government—if they provide shelter—to make the means of getting into it safe.

From the Returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 292 vessels of 993,688 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th June, 1904. The tonnage under construction is now about 4,500 tons more than it was at the end of March, 1904. Compared, however, with the total reached on September, 1901, which is the highest on record, the present figure shows a reduction of 420,000 tons, or about 30 per cent.

Under the supervision of the Surveyors of Lloyd's Register with a view to classifying vessels, 159,929 tons were building abroad with a view to classification. The total building at the present time under the supervision of Lloyd's Register is, 372 vessels of 991,844 tons.

Melbourne, July 17.—What with heavy rain and the heavy sea which has been breaking on board the wrecked vessel *Australia*, the fire which occurred on the ship has been practically extinguished. Here and there the cargo and woodwork are smouldering, but beyond that nothing remains of the vessel. The interior of the vessel is almost completely gutted, and presents the appearance of a huge

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